

paper and Saturday's paper.

BROGDON.
Brogdon, Jan. 20.—After several weeks of very cold weather, today is quite shining like, and reminds us that the gardening season is near at hand.
Farmers are getting busy now—some are sawing lumber, repairing and building tenant houses, while others are at work in the fields preparatory to making another crop. Last year was a most prosperous one, and the fair price of cotton left over from last year and which he is continuing to hold.

Mr. J. I. Brogdon visited his son at Florence last week.
Mr. Eugene Brogdon has returned from a trip to Waycross, Ga.
Mrs. M. C. Gregg, visited in the neighborhood recently.
Messrs. Bossard Britton, Robert Jones and Misses Smith and Jones attended "Buster Brown" at the opera house last night.
Mrs. J. J. Britton and daughter, Miss Mary, visited at Mr. Howard Jones' this week.
Miss Grace Brogdon is visiting Miss Blanche Ross at Timmonsville.
The young gentlemen of the neighborhood gave quite an enjoyable little dance in the hall above Mr. W. T. Brogdon's store a few evenings ago. The Manning band discoursed music for the occasion, and the happy young folks indulged in the very popular waltz and two step, 'till the early hours of the morning.

DARK CORNER.
Dark Corner, Jan. 24.—As it is raining this morning I will write a line for the Watchman and Southron. Everything is about at a stand still on account of the cold weather and rain. There is but little work done as yet in preparing for another crop. I have not seen but one farmer in this corner that has commenced to plough so far. A great many have sold their cotton seed that did not intend to do so, but they could not stand the temptation of fifty cents a bushel.
Mr. Jim Avin and Mr. Newton Barwick still keep very weak. No other sick to report as far as I know.
The Black River (Baptist) Union meets with the Homebranch church near Paxville on next Friday the 25th. Ben Geddings and W. J. Ardis of this corner are delegates from the Pinewood church, with R. F. Epperson and E. P. Geddings of Pinewood.
I was in your city for a few hours last Saturday and found it a cold town on a cold day, for Mr. Editor if I owed you a cold disagreeable day and you would not take last Saturday for the day, I would never make any further attempt to pay you.

It seems from what I see in the item that bicycles have got so they take up with every tramp they see. And I believe they do. Hope the wheels will all be returned home and the tramps also.

The county boarding inn, kept by one Peter, are housed for a while on the banks of the Congaree. And I will say to those tramps, should any of them see this, that to remember that all bad acts will surely come to a halt or a halter, one or the other, sooner or later.

Mrs. M. E. McIntosh and Mrs. W. J. Ardis visited the former's daughter, Mrs. H. C. Scott, yesterday.
Mr. and Mrs. Wash Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Geddings, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ardis, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ardis and Mrs. M. E. McIntosh, visited Mr. and Mrs. Dud Weeks last night.

I see that State-wide prohibition is spoken of. I hope to see the day, but it looks now as if it was getting State-wide blind tigerism in those counts from what I can hear. A lady told me a day or so ago that she saw a colored woman totting whiskey around in a crocus sack and selling it or trying to do so. I never meet those beast myself. They seem to be somewhat shy of old Hard Times.

We have observed that the boldest insurgent makes less noise in congress than when traveling that well-beaten warpath, the Chautauqua circuit.—Acheson Globe.

A kick in time may also save nine.

this character some wide cloths of construction. Bleachers bought combed yarn goods quite freely.
Southern gingham hold firm and a steady business is reported. Plaids are moving moderately. Wide sheetings are steady and sold ahead, but narrow sheetings of the heavier constructions are in light demand.
Export trade is of a scattering sort. Better business in staple goods for spring and fall.
Men's wear is being sold close for fall and in limited quantities.
Cotton yarns declined during the week and the mills are in need of business.

HEINZE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Friends and Counsel of More Encouraged.
New York, Jan. 22.—A decision by Judge Hough in the United States Court today, quashing the indictment against F. Augustus Heinze, the financier and promoter, has given renewed hope to the friends and counsel of Charles W. Morse, the banker, now serving a term of fifteen years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

The ground for the Court's action was that mainly urged by Heinze's counsel, Judge Hough ruling that the presence in the grand jury room of John P. Fernsler, an expert accountant, in any capacity except that of a witness was prejudicial to Heinze's legal rights.

Judge Hough intimated in his decision that the technical illegality which he holds was committed in this case might easily be remedied by resubmission of testimony in the proper way to the grand jury. The decision is considered important, however, inasmuch as the same accountant or another, equally disqualified under this decision, was, it is reported, employed before the federal grand juries which indicted Charles W. Morse and John R. Walsh, the convicted bankers.

Martin W. Littleton, Morse's lawyer, said tonight that the Heinze decision of today may apply equally to the case of Morse and that if he could establish similar facts he would move that no valid indictment was found against his client.

Heinze was indicted on October 12, 1909, for violation of the national banking law.

He Knew the Fact.

A small boy had a dog that was rough, as most small boys' dogs are, and a young girl who lived next door had a kitten, sly, as all cats are. One day the small boy came nonchalantly into the small girl's presence and after some desultory conversation he said:

"You know my dog Barca and your cat Darling?"

"Yes."

"Well, my dog had a piece of meat, and he thought your cat was going to take it away from him."

"Thought!" exclaimed the wise little girl. "What makes you say that the dog thought? You know dogs don't think; they instinct."

"Well," said the boy, "I don't care whether he thought or whether he instincted it; but, anyhow, he killed your cat."—London Fun.

The Respected "Cowcatcher."

The "cowcatcher," or pilot, of American locomotives is an object of derision to European engineers, who regard the presence of a large animal on the track as a possibility too remote for serious consideration. But constructors of locomotives for use in colonial or oriental countries would do well to adopt the American practice. In Siam recently two railway accidents were caused by elephants. In one case a train of twenty-seven cars, drawn by two locomotives, was derailed, both engines were overturned and six cars telescoped. In each case the offending elephant was killed by the collision. A German firm which builds locomotives for the railway from Damascus to Mecca provides cowcatchers of light construction, but strong enough to throw a vagrant camel off the track. Then engines of two Algerian lines are also provided with cowcatchers.—Scientific American.

of action have been taken for alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

Civil action for the dissolution of the National Packing Company.

Contempt proceedings for alleged violation of Judge Grosscup's injunction restraining the packers from fixing prices in restraint of trade.

Practically all of the evidence gathered by the government in a previous investigation, it is said has been abandoned and entirely new data obtained during several months will be utilized.

NO PELLAGRA IN SOUTHERN CORN.

Doctor Explains Why There is No Danger From "Cornbread Disease" In Meal Ground From Southern Raised Corn in Southern Mills—Disease Brought in With Corn From Northwest and Other Parts Of Country—How to Avoid Danger.

"If people ate only cornbread made from such corn as was brought in to select seed from when Dr. Knapp spoke here Wednesday they need have no fear of pellagra," said a physician who has given much time and study to this disease in conversation with a News reporter yesterday.

"Pellagra doesn't come from corn grown in this section, anyway, but from that brought in here from the Northwest. We doctors nearly all agree that this disease is caused by a fungus that grows in mouldy corn. Therefore if you cure your corn properly it is as plain as day that pellagra will be a thing of the past.

"Here in the South corn is cured in the same old way that the pilgrims found the Indians doing it. In the North, on the other hand, they use the most approved methods of curing and storing with the result that they are now killing out the people with this pellagra, due almost entirely to their way of handling their corn. They laugh at the antiquated way we Southern people handle our corn but so long as we continue in this old rut we are immune from pellagra, if we eat nothing in the way of corn except that cured in the old-fashioned Southern way.

"But this is easier said than lived up to. Many cases of pellagra are on record where the patients never ate a pore of cornbread in their lives. The reason is simple, though for a long time it puzzled the medical world. In the Northwest they grow a soft corn which when ground up can scarcely be detected from flour. Taking advantage of this fact, many unscrupulous millers put in a good proportion of this fungus laden stuff with their flour and it is eaten unknowingly by many who are afraid to touch our harmless Southern corn products.

"Since I have learned the above facts there hasn't been a sack of meal made from Northern grown corn or a sack of suspicious flour in my house, and I eat as much cornbread as any man my size in Greenville. The only way to be sure of what you are getting when you buy meal is to be sure that it was raised in the South and ground in a Southern mill. This will cause a little inconvenience in taking the pains to investigate and the meal will cost a little more but it is well worth the difference to know that you are in no danger from this disease which everybody so dreads.

"I believe that when these facts I have stated are known by the masses they will insist on having nothing but meal ground in neighborhood mills from home raised corn. Such a demand will greatly benefit the country, both in increasing the demand for corn and in stimulating interest in the important subject of improving and in again bringing into being the old fashioned grist mills, which have now almost disappeared from our streams."—Greenville News.

Carl Zarrahn, the noted musician died in Milton, Mass., recently. He was eighty-three years old. He was born at Melchow, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He joined a band of young musicians who went to America, giving concerts under the title of "the Germania Musical Society."

LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

ANOTHER PROHIBITION ELFC-TION THIS YEAR SUGGESTED.

Bill Introduced to Wind-Up the County Dispensaries—Mr. Sawyer Wishes To Refer State-Wide Prohibition Question to an Election This Summer.

Columbia, Jan. 21.—The house, today passed all third reading bills. Rucker's bill providing capital punishment got its death sentence, there being only half dozen votes for it. Mr. Foster's bill to prevent "Didn't know I was loaded" accidents passed. It makes pointing a pistol at another a misdemeanor.

Mr. Dixon's bill making disposing of a white child to a negro a misdemeanor passed. Josh Ashley said the penalty ought to be death.

Mr. Sawyer introduced in the house a bill referring the State-wide prohibition question to an election on August 23rd.

A bill was introduced today by Mr. D. S. Smith for winding-up the dispensary affairs in counties voting out dispensaries last August. The bill includes Sumter.

After two hours debate the house killed Mr. Hydrick's crop mortgage bill by a vote of 60 to 47.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—The State-wide prohibition debate begins in the senate Thursday, Senator Carlisle today substituting his bill for the Otts' bill of last year to give it high place on the calendar.

Among the bills given a second reading in the senate today were the following: Mr. Weston's bill, regulating mutual protection associations; the Weston bill regulating investment companies; the Harmon bill outlawing all but safety matches; effective one year hence, the Sullivan bill prohibiting minors playing pool or billiards. Those killed were the Croft bill, compensating Confederate veterans for property furnished the Confederacy; the Griffin bill to abolish the Confederate infirmary; the Lide bill allowing through freight trains to run on Sundays.

COMET -VISIBLE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Wandering Heavenly Body Flaashes Across Sky.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A new comet, outshining Venus in brilliancy, was visible in the sky tonight. Along the Atlantic seaboard in the South, where the skies are not clouded, it can be most clearly seen. Although unidentified by the scientists, it is unmistakably distinguished from Halley's comet, and the astronomers at the Naval Observatory here have trained their telescopes upon it night and day for nearly a week. It is now so close to the sun that the scientists have not been able to see it plainly by day, and the nights have been so clouded that their view has been obscured.

Early in the week the comet was visible at Johannesburg, South Africa. Its appearance was reported by cablegram to the Naval Observatory here, and the scientists have been on the watch for it night and day.

The big telescopes which survey the skies from the Observatory on the heights at Georgetown have located the comet but three times and the observers are in much doubt as to its identity. By daylight, when the sky has been clear, the sun has outshone it, and at night, when the scientists would have had the advantage of a dark background to make observations, the sky has been clouded, except for short intervals.

Seen in This State.

Columbia, Jan. 23.—Observers in Columbia, Greenville and Newberry tonight reported having seen a comet in the southwestern skies. Prof. Colcock of the astronomical department of the University of South Carolina observed the comet yesterday. The comet was seen an hour after sunset. It was notable for its brilliancy, even beside Venus.

TWO MEN FATALLY CUT.

Serious Affair in Greenville's Red Light District.

Greenville, Jan. 22.—Traced for one mile from the County Court House by streaks of blood on the ground, two young white men, Will Foster and Tom Scott, were found today by the police near Carolina Mills, cut, almost into mince meat.

From what could be learned from the police it seems that in a free-for-all fight in the red light district last night, Foster and Scott were slashed many times by an unknown man. They staggered up town, and great streaks of blood in front of the Court House led the officers to believe that a mysterious murder had been committed. They traced the drops of blood from street to street and located the men at the Carolina Mills. They are both fatally cut.

NEWS FROM LEGISLATURE.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WORKING HARD.

The Appropriation Bill Almost Ready To Be Reported—State-Wide Prohibition Bill May Become a Law.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—The ways and means committee of the house will probably turn in the appropriation bill by the middle of next week, which will be a very considerable achievement. This committee has been working hard and faithfully, every legislative day from 4 to 6 or 7 o'clock and the bill would be reported earlier but for the trip to Charleston. From all that can be gathered from the leaks that come through the key hole of the door, it is feared that the appropriation budget this year will be about the same as last, possible a little smaller. There will be several matters cut off from the bill as passed last year, the item for Winthrop's new dining hall and other improvements, but to match these will be appropriations for the Citadel, the rebuilding of the negro college, and other matters, which will maintain the average. The State levy will be the same, no provision being made to get the State on a cash basis.

In this connection it is interesting to note the propositions that are being made to get taxes equalized in the State. There is the proposition of the comptroller general for the appointment of a State commission to equalize the taxes, and several other bills in the same line presented by members of the house independently. It is the very evident desire of the members of the legislature to get property in the State equalized, the differences in taxes are apparent to any one who gives a little study, and the greatest difficulty that assessors meet with is in the feeling of the taxpayer that everybody except himself is dodging taxes. The comptroller general will urge the publicity feature of the assessments, giving a list of the taxpayers in each community with the property and value that they return. He urges that this will make every man a member of the board of equalization. Something will be done along this line if the General Assembly has time to do it after getting rid of the liquor question.

That brings us to another matter, the matter of the State-wide bill. It looks very much as if that bill is going through. A number of representatives and senators from the counties that went dry last summer are getting the idea that if they do not stand for prohibition their counties will repudiate them in the coming election, and there is a great deal of the dog in the manger sentiment to be seen, dry counties do not like the looks of the dispensary profits in wet counties. There will be several votes lost to the local option men by reason of the election last summer, though it is a fact that the representatives of the newly dry counties are in a quandry how to meet the expenses of their counties without levying an exorbitant tax. One county will have to increase its tax levy ten and a half mills to make up the loss. In most instances the representatives will just not stand for the tax which they know will bring them into bad favor at home, but will levy a lower rate and let the county fight with a deficit. The prohibition situation has caused more men to declare that they would never again enter the race for the house than any matter that has ever come up before the General Assembly, and the indications are for the greatest confusion in the affairs of the counties in the State.

The State-wide men are very much encouraged over the prospects and if the men who oppose it want to stave off the arbitrary action of the General Assembly they need to get very busy all at once.

In this connection it will be of interest to note that Mr. Doar of Georgetown has a bill which levies a tax on all imported liquors in the State, and makes the railroads and express company the agents of the State for the collecting of that tax. It will be an inspection tax, which is supposed to provide that the people of South Carolina shall not be humbugged with counterfeit liquor, but that every gallon that comes into the State shall be inspected by a duly constituted officer and pay its contribution to the school fund. It is thought that this law will make the losses good in some counties.

A Good Head for Business.

"I want a hat-pin," said little Mary of four years, as she gazed eagerly at the cushion full of sparkling ornaments on the milliner's show-case. "How much is it?" she asked after making a very deliberate choice and laying her purchase money, a bright penny, on the counter. "Oh, nothing," returned the kind-hearted Mrs. Briggs, as Mary's mother was one of her regular customers. Imagine her amusement as the little "bargain-hunter" said most eagerly, "I'll take two, then."

WILL THE PEOPLE FAST?

MEAT BOYCOTT CENTRES ATTENTION IN INCREASED EXPENSES.

Plan of Abstaining From Flesh Has Taken Great Hold in the Western States.

Washington, Jan. 23.—"Revolutions have been started by less than the American people are suffering now," says Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas. "Meat foods up to a quarter of the average household expenses, and it ought to be cheaper today instead of dearer than it was 25 years ago because of the greater economy in its preparation and sale. When I was a boy 25 per cent. of the carcass went to waste. Now nothing goes to waste—not even the blood."

Senator Bristow's words crystallize the sentiment of protest in all parts of the country against the higher cost of living. Thus far the movement, which first took form in an actual boycott at Cleveland, met with most success in the West.

The East has been slower to follow, influenced, perhaps, by a widespread feeling among small dealers and in the labor unions that a universal boycott, though effective as a protest, would actually play into the hands of the packers, who with their control of cold storage houses and refrigerator lines could carry product through a prolonged boycott, whereas even 30 days cessation of trade would put the small independents out of business.

What the scattered and sporadic boycotts all over the country and the universal protest have done, however, is to focus the attention of the nation upon the necessity for economy.

The most serious warnings have been sounded on this subject by economists, statisticians and business men without bringing the truth home to the people as has their sudden realization of its application in one particular.

President W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines said in a recent address: "The most protentious cloud upon the economic horizon is the steady, relentless increase in prices of everything that goes to make up the cost of living."

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia says:

"The situation is really so serious that the government should awaken to it."

James J. Hill has said that unless more economical methods of farming are devised the nation in another generation will be importing its food supplies.

Such men as these hope that the present national awakening will not exhaust itself on one particular phase of a national peril.

PITTSBURG SUPPORTS PLAN.

Meat Boycott Spreads in Vicinity of City of Smoke and Workers Take Up the Cry.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—The meat boycott, which had its first local support among the street car men, has spread to the great industrial plants of the river valleys, and even the brawny iron workers, miners and glass blowers are taking a hand.

Braddock, one of the largest iron working communities, it is admitted at butcher shops, that business has fallen off from 40 to 60 per cent. Other river towns report similar declines.

Meatless menus were presented to diners in some of the Pittsburg hotels today and proved popular.

MAKES SMALL HEADWAY IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Meat Boycotte Movement So Far Has Not Progressed Greatly—Gains Expected This Week.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 23.—Reports do not indicate that the boycott against packing house meats has gained any widespread hold in the South. In a half dozen cities bodies of union workmen have adopted resolutions favoring the boycott and in some cases pledges are being displayed. This week, however, developments favorable to the agitation are looked for in all parts of the South, as result of special called meetings of county and city federations of labor to be held during the week.

In Atlanta the boycott was referred to in several pulpits today. Rev. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, declared the boycott nothing more than a fad.

"What we want to do and do quickly," he said, "is to put congress to work to destroy the hellish trusts and this can never be done while the great protective tariff on such necessities exists."

Herr Ludwig Rosenthal, the noted bookseller at Munich, commemorated recently his fiftieth anniversary as a seller of rare books and manuscripts. Herr Rosenthal founded the antiquarian book trade of Munich and most of the host of second-hand booksellers who make Munich a rival to Leipzig as a book centre have served their apprenticeship in his offices.